

nape. The hands and feet are short; the fore-thumb is small, the hinder one rather large and broad.

*Hab.* West Africa?

This species is very like *Presbytis obscurus*, but it is blacker, and has no pale spot on the nape, and the hair of the body is much longer, more silky, and forms a compressed crest on the nape, which is quite wanting in *P. obscurus*.

It is more like *P. melalophus*, but differs from it in being black, and can scarcely be a black variety of that species.

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SIR RODERICK MURCHISON exhibited the head of a fish belonging to the genus *Clarias*, from the river Limpopo, and a portion of the skull of *Phacochærus æthiopicus*, which had been collected by Capt. Vardon, during his recent travels in South Africa. The *Clarias* had been seen by Mr. Oswell; and identified by him as being a species also found in the river Zonga, which flows out of the newly discovered Lake. In directing the attention of the meeting to what may be regarded as the first indication which has reached us of the zoology of that most interesting region, Sir Roderick Murchison gave a summary of the knowledge already obtained by African explorers of the character of the country surrounding the Lake, and of the speculations in physical geography to which their discoveries have given rise.

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Mr. R. C. Griffith exhibited some specimens of the "Tsetze," which had been entrusted to him for that purpose by Capt. Vardon. Sir Roderick Murchison having given some account of the supposed effects of the sting of this fly, Mr. Westwood undertook to describe the insect more particularly, as it appeared to be new to science, at a future meeting of the Society.

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The Secretary exhibited some cocoons of a species of *Saturnia*, "the famous wild silk-worm from Leotang in Mantchouria," which had been transmitted to this country by Mr. Rutherford Alcock, Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Shanghai, and obligingly presented to the Society by Dr. Lindley.

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April 23, 1850.

R. H. Solly, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

The Secretary reported that he had received a letter from Lord Harris, Governor of Trinidad, announcing his Excellency's intention of presenting some living animals from that island, and from Venezuela, to the Society.

The Secretary also stated that he had succeeded in purchasing for the Menagerie two healthy young specimens of *Phacochærus æthiopicus*, the Vlack Vark, from Port Natal. They are stated by the importer to be about fifteen months old. (Mammalia, Pl. XVII.)



PHACOCHÆRUS THIOPTICUS JUV

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CERYLE LUTHELLA Bonap

The following papers were read:—

1. ON THE GARRULINE BIRDS, OR JAYS; WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES. BY CHARLES LUCIEN, PRINCE BONAPARTE.

(Aves, Pl. XVII.)

Having elevated the *Garruline Crows* to the rank of a full family, the forty-eighth of my Natural Classification of Birds, I now consider the family *Garrulidæ*, (including, besides the *Glaucopinæ*, *Baritinæ*, and the *Jays*, also the *Hopping Magpies*, notwithstanding their stronger bill and closer relation to the *Corvidæ*,) as formed of four different groups (subfamilies or great genera as you may call them, according to your notions, and you admit or not subgenera). And I say four, although I do not separate the Magpies from the Jays, but consider them as *Garruline*, because to the three old subfamilies, *Baritinæ*, *Glaucopinæ* and *Garrulinæ*, I now add a fourth, for the reception of a good many birds hitherto scattered in different families, whose affinity to the Jays, taken for mere analogy, is now clear and manifest to my eye. *Garrulax*, *Actinodura*, *Oriolia*, *Turnagra*, or rather *Otagon*, distinct from the much more *Garruline Keropia*, with those *Kittæ* which are not *Coraciinæ*, are all members of this my new group, to which (however enlarged) I give or rather preserve the name *Ptilorhynchinæ*, as it includes also *Chlamydera* and *Ptilorhynchus*, which in *Sturnidæ* were out of their place. But the object of the present paper is merely the enumeration of the genera and species of my *Garruline* subfamily.

The first that we meet, ending the *Ptilorhynchinæ* with *Keropia*, which may as well be the first of *Garrulinæ*, is the genus *Platylophus*, Sw., judiciously changed by G. R. Gray, 1840, into *Lophocitta*, hitherto composed of but one species from Java, to which I now add a second from Sumatra, introducing to you the bird called *Garrulus histrionicus* by Solomon Müller, struck in the native woods where he discovered it by its mimic gestures, whilst the skins he sent to the Leyden Museum suggested the name of *Garrulus rufulus*, Temminck, than which there can be no better for closet-naturalists. I introduce it thus in the *Systema Naturæ*.

LOPHOCITTA HISTRIONICA, Bp. *Minor: fusco-ferruginea; collaris nigro; maculâ utrinque colli magnâ, supraoculari parvâ, albâ.*

*Synonyms.*

*Garrulus histrionicus, Müll.*

*Garrula rufula, Temm. Fig. nulla.*

*Hab. Sumatra; Borneo.*

The old species will stand as follows:

LOPHOCITTA GALERICULATA, Gr. *Major: nigra; collaris nullo; maculâ utrinque colli magnâ, supraoculari parvâ, albâ.*

*Synonyms.*

*Corvus galericulatus, Cuv.*

*Lanius scapulatus, Licht.*

*Lanius coronatus*, *Raffles*; *Levaill. Hist. Nat. Parad.* t. 42.

*Hab.* Java.

The second genus of the family will be my *Perisoreus* or the *Dysornithia* of Swainson, a northern group composed also of two species only, both well known, the European and Asiatic *Perisoreus infaustus* and the American *Per. canadensis*; for *brachyrhynchus*, Sw., is the young of the latter; and as to *Garrulus ferrugineus*, Bechstein, we cannot think of admitting it as distinct, although sustained by Wagler; plate 48 of Levaillant, on which alone it is based, being much more like *Perisoreus infaustus* than the very plate 47 constantly quoted under that name.

Third comes the true *Garrulus*, peculiar to the Old World, composed of our common Jay with its five closely-allied (or mere races), and two other more distinct, though hardly less typical, species; one of which, the chief object of the present paper, is certainly by far the handsomest, if not at the same time the largest, resembling most, especially by the small, lanceolate, white-shafted feathers of its throat, with barbs still more disjuncted, *Garrulus lanceolatus* of Central Asia, so well figured by Gould in his 'Century of Himalayan Birds'; which may be appreciated also in its adult state under the name of *Garrulus gularis*, and in immature plumage under that of *Garrulus Vigorsi* among the 'Illustrations of Indian Zoology.' Our new species, notwithstanding its stouter and longer feet, its higher and much more compressed bill, and elongated square tail, can by no means be called aberrant.

(Aves, Pl. XVII.)

GARRULUS LIDTHI, Bp. *Rufo-vinaceus*; capite colloque ex totis, alis, caudaque, saturatè azureis; fronte lorisque nigricantibus; plumis gulæ lanceolatis, barbulis disjunctis, rachidibus albis: tectricibus alarum nigro-fasciolatis: remigibus, tectricibusque apicem versus nigricantibus, apice ipso albo.

Long. 13 poll.; rostr.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  poll.; alæ 7 poll.; caudæ  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; tars.  $1'' 8'''$ .

Typicus; quamvis ad ACTINODURAM accedens simul et ad CYANOPICAS!

Rostrum albidum, altum, valde compressum: cauda elongata, æqualis.

Color azureus capitis et colli sensim in rufo-vinaccum dorsi et abdominis transiens.

*Hab.* The precise country of this Jay is not known; but Asiatic as it shows, and all circumstances induce us to believe, it must live in some very remote and unexplored occidental spot of China or Indo-China. The specimen described formed part of Baron van der Capellen's collection, purchased after the death of that Dutch governor of Malasia by Prof. van Lidth de Jeude of Utrecht. I detected it last week during a visit I paid to that most splendid perhaps of private collections with my learned friend Schlegel\*.

\* We had a double object in view in visiting Utrecht and the munificent Professor, to whom it is more justice than compliment to dedicate his new Jay: 1. Of admiring the only adult bird in collections of the Japanese Sea-Eagle (*Haliae-*

The tail alone, strongly rounded, would be sufficient to distinguish from our new species, and indeed from all others,

GARRULUS LANCEOLATUS, Vig. *Cano-vinaceus*: pileo genisque nigris: gula juguloque nigricantibus plumis lanceolatis, rachidibus albis: tectricum alarum minorum exterioribus candidis, corpori proximioribus nigerrimis absque fasciis: remigibus reatricibusque cæruleis nigro fasciolatis: cauda valde rotundata, apice alba.

*Synonyms.*

Garrulus gularis, J. Gr. adult.

Garrulus Vigorsii, J. Gr. juv.

Ill. Ind. Zool. i. t. 10 & t. 9.

Hab. in Asia centrali, Himalaja.

N.B. The small coverts which in all other Jays are blue banded, in this are plain black and white (bipartite); which latter colour on the contrary is wanting on the quills, beautifully striated blue and black as are the small coverts of the others.

The comparison with this last species was the only one necessary to establish; but, considering that no little difficulty is met with in discriminating the different European and Asiatic Jays, and what a confusion prevails among the synonyms of the remaining, which may be considered as six races of the same great species, I shall try to take advantage of my long experience, peculiar fancy for the group, and especially of the rich collection I now have at my command, in order to point out their discrepancies.

1. GARRULUS GLANDARIUS, Vieill. *Cinereo-vinaceus*, dorso orbitisque concoloribus: pileo albo-cinereo, plumis elongatis medio nigris: genis rufescentibus: gula juguloque albis: remigibus primariis extus basi albis; secundariis obsolete cæruleo-fasciolatis: reatricibus nigris subfasciolatis. Major: rostrum validum.

*Synonym.*

Corvus glandarius, L. &c.

Pl. Enl. 481; Levaill. Parad. t. 40, 41; Gould, Eur. t. 214.

Hab. Europ. s. occ. et m. ab Hispaniâ ad Græciam.

*tus pelagicus, leucopterus aut imperator*), whose monstrously powerful bill must really be *thunderstriking*! 2. Of ascertaining the supposed new species of *Microglossus*, of which you may have read in the 'Comptes Rendus' of the French Academy, and which I am delighted to say proves to be a specimen of the oldest known, more likely to get the second abolished than a third established. Schlegel (whose observations I shall always be happy to collect and profit by) declared that the two species of *Microglossi* will henceforth stand in precisely the same relation as the two *Coracopsis* (which he of course called *Vasa*) to each other. But even not considering that result of our investigation, our chief object would have become the least important, from the great variety of valuable and new animals we saw on all sides in the newly-built galleries and well-kept museum, especially among reptiles! And what can I say of the unique collection of fœtuses? Even Englishmen could not help being amazed at seeing in the midst of other wonders, the ELEPHANT and HIPPOPOTAMUS bottled up in spirits!

No. CCVI.—PROCEEDINGS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

ms. 14, 1851



2. GARRULUS JAPONICUS, Schlegel. *Fusco-vinaceus, dorso concolore : pileo albo-cinereo, plumis elongatis maculis nigris expansis : orbitis, loris, remigibusque primariis basi externe nigris : secundariis cæruleo nigroque distincte fasciatis : reatricibus subunicoloribus.*

*Synonym.*

Garrulus glandarius, var. an nov. sp.? Patriæ ignotæ, *De Filippi, Cat. Mus. Mediolanens.* 1847, sp. 18; *Faun. Japonic. Av.* t. 43.  
*Hab.* in Japan.

3. GARRULUS KRYNICKII, Kaleniczenko. *Cinereo-vinaceus, dorso orbitisque concoloribus : pileo nigro, plumis elongatis : cervice rufa : gula, genis, juguloque rufo-cinereis : remigibus secundariis unicoloribus : reatricibus mediis tantum fasciatis cærulescentibus ad basim. Major : rostrum robustum.*

*Synonyms.*

Corvus glandarius, var. pileo nigro, *Hohenacker, Enumeratio Anim. Schirwan, in Bullet. Soc. Nat. Mosc.* 1837, p. 141.

Garrulus Krynickii, *Kalenicz. Bull. Soc. Nat. Mosc.* 1839, p. 319. t. 14.

Garrulus iliceti, *Mus. Lugdun.*

Garrulus glandarius melanocephalus, *Schleg. Rev. Critiq. Ois. Eur. et Faun. Japon., et G. melanocephalus, Auct. quoad Av. Europ.! nec Bonelli ; Susemihl, Eur. Vog.* 11. t. 6.

*Hab.* in Europa magis orientali et Asia occid. in Regionibus Caucasica et transcausica, Persia boreali, Crimea, Ukrania, Daouria.

4. GARRULUS MELANOCEPHALUS, Bonelli. *Cano-vinaceus, dorso orbitisque concoloribus ; pileo nigro, plumis vix elongatis : cervice rufo-castanea : gula, genisque albis : subtus albido-cinereus : cæruleo alarum dilutiore, minus extenso : remigibus secundariis unicoloribus : reatricibus mediis omnino cæruleo-fasciatis. Minor : rostrum gracilius.*

*Synonyms.*

Garrulus atricapillus, *Geoffr.* 1832.

Garrulus iliceti, *Mus. Berolin.*

*Pica stridens, Ehrenb. ; Géné, Mem. Acad. Taur.* xxxvii. t. 1 ; *Levaill. jun. Exp. Alger. Av.* t. 6.

*Hab.* in Africa s. Syria, Arabia.

5. GARRULUS BRANDTI, Eversm. *Vinaceo-rufus, dorso cano ; orbitis nigris : abdomine cinnamomeo canescente : pileo rufo-cinnamomeo, plumis elongatis, vix maculato : remigibus secundariis externe candidis : reatricibus ad basin tantum obsolete fasciatis.*

*Synonym.*

Garrulus Brandti, *Hartl. Rev. Zool.* 1845 ; *Schleg. in Faun. Japon.* p. 83 ; *Brandt, Enum. Anim. Vert. Sib. Occ.* p. 25. sp. 104.

*Hab.* in Sibiria occid. et centr. Mont. Altai.

6. GARRULUS BISPECULARIS, Vig. *Cinereo-cinnamomeus, dorso*

*orbitisque concoloribus : pileo immaculato, plumis vix elongatis : remigibus secundariis (uti tectrices minores) nigro cæruleoque fasciolatis.*

*Synonyms.*

*Garrulus ornatus*, *J. Gr. Ill. Ind. Zool.* t. 10.  
*Garrulus bispecularis*, *Gould, Cent. Himal. B.* t. 38.  
*Hab.* in Asia Centrali, Nepal. Mont. Himalay.

N.B.—I do not know *Garrulus albifrons*, figured by J. Gray on plate 12 of the second volume of Hardwicke, *Ind. Zool. Ill.*, but notwithstanding the authority of Hartlaub, judging as he does from the figure, I have no hesitation in declaring it is not a Jay.

The fourth genus of my *Garruline* subfamily is *Cyanogarrulus*, Bp., a North American group, dismembered from *Cyanocorax*, Boie, for the distinction of the Blue true Jays with shorter bills, short-tailed and crested, much more allied to the European *Garruli* than to the South American *Cyanocoraces*. Three species are known: *cristatus*, L., *Stelleri*, Pall., and *coronatus*, Sw.

Not professing Mr. Strickland's principles as to the appropriation of names, we borrow from him the classical one *Cyanocitta* for a fifth group, still composed of a dozen species of both Americas, such as *flavidanus*, *ultramarinus*, &c., of which genus we shall say no more on this occasion, in hopes that such elegant birds tinged with blue will shortly make their appearance in a peculiar monograph published in the same style and with the same joint authorship as the monograph of those birds tinged with red, the *Loxiinæ*, just ready to appear by the exertions of Dr. Schlegel and myself.

A sixth genus will necessarily be the one to which I restrict Boie's name of *Cyanocorax*, because even by their size and less brilliant colours they are really Blue Crows, such as *C. azureus* and *violaceus*, which latter, even by its nuchal ornament (beautiful ornamental spot), shows a passage on one side to *C. ornatus*, (which with the other smaller elegant species, such as *armillatus*, have again a tendency to the Jays;) and on the other, by *C. cayanus*, to the white-tailed species, much more crow-like, and which five, as they are, might constitute the group *Uroleuca*.

Then comes seventh, with its yellow tail, my new genus *Xanthura*, composed of three South American birds formed and coloured as *Corvus peruvianus*, one of which exhibits also the elegant nuchal spot which so much contributes to show the South American birds connected. The last of *Cyanocorax* must be the *Sanblasiana*, so abnormal as to deserve perhaps the generic appellation of *Cissilopha*. More than ever convinced of the propriety of using old names for modified groups, I persist of course in retaining that of *Cyanurus*, Swainsonian synonym of *Cyanocorax*, but recalling attention to the tail, for the Long-tailed Blue Jays with black bills: of these, two undescribed species appear to live in the far east of Asia, quite as beautiful as the two celebrated ones of occidental America, upon which so many names have been lavished:

1. **CYANURUS BULLOCKI**, Bp. *Cyaneus, subtus albus : gula, genis, pectoreque nigris : crista frontali parva : reatricibus duabus mediis mirifice elongatis, lateralibus apice latissime albis.*

*Synonyms.*

*Pica Bullocki*, *Wagl.* 1827.  
*Pica miles*, *Licht.*  
*Pica formosa*, *Sw.*  
*Garrula gubernatrix*, *Temm. Pl. Col.* 436.  
*Psilorhinus gubernatrix*, *Gr.*  
*Hab.* in Mexico.

2. **CYANURUS COLLIEI**, Bp. *Cyaneus, subtus cum genis albus ; torque jugulari nigro : crista sincipitali magna : reatricibus mediis modice elongatis ; lateralibus apice latissimis albis.*

*Synonyms.*

*Garrulus bullocki*, *Aud. nec Wagl.*  
*Psilorhinus bullocki*, *Gr.*  
*Pica Collieri*, *Fig. Zool. Beechey's Voy.* f. 7.  
*Garrulus Burneti* (err. *bernetti*, *berneti* and *bennetti*), *J. Gr.*  
*Garrulus ultramarinus*, *Aud. nec Bp. Am. B.* t. 96.  
*Hab.* in California.

3. **CYANURUS DAIRI**, Bp. *Cyaneus, subtus omnino albus : crista occipitali longa ; reatricibus mediis valde elongatis ; omnibus apice nigris.*

*Hab.* in Asia magis orientali, *Corea.*

4. **CYANURUS CUBO**, Bp. *Cyaneus, subtus antice niger : crista nulla : reatricibus mediis valde elongatis ; omnibus apice albis.*

*Synonym.*

*San-zjak*, *Japonens.* (which name applies also to the red-billed *Calocitta sinensis*).

*Hab.* in Asia magis orientali, *Corea.*

Naturalists acquainted with the two American species will see, independently of these phrases, how much more strongly the characters contrast between my two new Asiatic species than between the old American ones, although in some aspects they may be considered to bear to each other the same relations. At all events that I should be excused, if not justified, my Chinese *Black-billed Cyanuri* must on every account be followed and supported by Schlegel's own genus *Biophorus* and by its only species *Biophorus paradisiacus* of the Fauna Japonica, Av. Suppl. tab. B. Of this splendid bird also the portrait only has yet reached Europe, taken by a Japanese artist from the living bird under the eye of the celebrated Siebold, who is warrant of its correctness.

The next genus will be that of the *red-billed, long-tailed, Blue Magpies*, to which I give the name of *Calocitta*, not being able to apply to the group any older than that given to it by my friend Gray

in 1840, though since withdrawn when he had the untoward idea of making the most unnatural amalgamation of *Garrulinæ* under his arrangement of *Psilorhynchus*! Those who call it *Cissa* are evidently wrong. I know three Indian species, nor do I believe in many more, at least among the described. *Psilorhynchus morio*, *fuliginosus* or *mexicanus*, therefore, would have to stand alone, as Rüppel probably intended it when he instituted the genus (excellent if not adulterated), if we had not from Chili a smaller new species as typical as the old one (*Psilorhynchus chilensis*, Bp.).

Still less than the other intruders can *Gymnorhynchus cyanocephalus*, Wied, be forced into it, as the name alone ought to have taught. That name, however, was preoccupied, when, in 1840, the Prince of Neuwied proposed it for his new genus: and it was very reluctantly, and after requesting in vain the author to change it himself, that I was compelled in 1842 to make it *Cyanocephalus*, calling the bird *Cyanocephalus Wiedi*, as a small compensation and a testimony of personal regard to the author, with whom I have long corresponded and prosecuted all kinds of satisfactory scientific affairs. Now, in 1850, he requests me to take his new name of *Gymnokitta*, and I most willingly adopt it, hoping that all ornithologists will make an exception to the rule of priority in this very peculiar case, in which, after all, the Prince of Wied claims his own genus with a better name.

Intermediate between *Garrulus* and *Pica*, we come now to my *Cyanopica*, a genus of *Blue Magpies* about which some English journalists have *chattered* like *pie* (or rather *paid*) Magpies! I subjoin here the phrases of its three species, that of Vaillant, Pallas, and Capt. Cook, now Widdrington (so closely allied as to be taken for three races of but one species), to show they are really distinct, although the characters hitherto assigned to them by the most clever and accurate naturalists may have proved inconstant and fallacious.

1. *CYANOPICA MELANOCEPHALA*, Bp. *Capite subcristato, ex toto cum gula nigro: dorso cærulescenti: rectricibus omnibus albo terminatis.*

*Synonyms.*

*Corvus cyaneus*, Lath., Vieill.

*Pica melanocephala*, Wagl.

*Cyanopica Vaillanti*, Bp. in litt.; *Levaillant*, Ois. Afr. t. 58.

*Hab.* in China.

2. *CYANOPICA CYANEA*, Bp. *Capite lævi, supra tantum nigro-chalybæo: dorso cinereo-vinaceo, nucha vix canescente: rectricibus lateralibus apice tantum albis, mediis valde elongatis late albo terminatis.*

*Synonyms.*

*Corvus cyaneus*, Pall.

*Pica cyanea*, Wagl., Schleg.

*Cyanopica Pallasii*, Bp. in litt.; *Faun. Japon.* t. 42.

*Hab.* in Asia orientali, Daouria, Japan.